Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, September 10, 1817.

(Volume 28.) (Number 1423.

Advertisement.

For Private Sale.

A PIPE of the best London particular Madeira, commissioned by Messrs. SHOTTON & CO. It was old Wine when imported upwards of three years ago.—Price 700 Rupees.—Enquire at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 10th September, 1817.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of AYOVO Chinaman late of Bombay Inhabitant deceased, having been granted by the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Messrs. DUNCAN CAMERON and MICHAEL LOUGHLIN, both of Bombay European Inhabitants, the Executors therein named respectively—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

For Passengers To England.

THE New Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, an experienced Surgeon on board, & will sail about the middle of October. For further particulars apply to Captain JOHN LUCHMAN on board, or at Messrs, ANDERSON & Co's Office.

Bombay, 10th September 1817.

SECOND MADRAS GOVT. LOTTERY, *For the year 1817.*

MESSERS. ANDERSON and Co. have just received a Supply of Tickets in the First Class of the above Lottery; such persons as may have inserted their names in A. and Co's Register will be pleased to apply at their Office for the Tickets at 24 Rupees each.

Bombay, 10th September, 1817.

WHEREAS by an order of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause "GIST against FOWKE," it was amongst other things ordered that it should be referred to JAMES STEPHYN Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, to inquire and state whether JAMES GIST named in the will of SAMUEL GIST deceased, the Testator in the said order named, be living or dead, and if dead, whether he left any Issue Male, lawfully begotten, and born of an European woman, or whether he left any child or children living at the time of the death of the said Testator: The said JAMES GIST, (if he) was upwards of 40 years ago [illegible] a private Soldier in the Honorable East India Company's Service and passed as it is supposed under the name of GUEST) if living, is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and prove his Identity, and if the said JAMES GIST be dead the Issue Male of the said JAMES GIST, lawfully begotten and born of an European woman, and also the child or children of the said JAMES GIST, living at the time of the death of the said Testator SAMUEL GIST, (who died on or about the 16th day of January 1815) are or is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his said Chambers and prove his, her or their Identity and relationship as aforesaid, to the said JAMES GIST; and any person who can give information respecting the said JAMES GIST, or his child or children are requested forthwith to give such information to the said Master at his Chambers aforesaid.

Any Person desiring further information or having any to communicate, on the subject of the above Advertisement, are referred to Messrs JOHN LECKIE & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1817.

S. FERRAR

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement and the public at large, that he will expose for Sale on Monday next at the Lower Room House, the Corner of Meadow Street and Rampart Row, the whole of his Investment per *Asia*, consisting of a General Assortment of Europe Goods which having been selected by himself in London he can recommend as being of the best quality and particularly well adapted for this country.

Bombay, 10th September, 1817.

Advertisement.

Eduljee Cursetjee

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday next the 15th Instant,

THE SALE CONTINUED

Following days,

UNTIL THE WHOLE IS SOLD

AT HIS ROOM IN MEDOWS STREET,

SUNDRY effects of Silver, Plated, Glass, Queens, and China Wares; old Madeira Wine, English Claret, Port Wine, Beer, Brandy, Gin, a few Bags of Rice, and Kissmiss, Tubs of Sugar Candy, with [illegible] pieces of Europe and Madras Chintzes; also long Cloth, Anjango Cloths, Bengal Flowered Muslin's in small lots, for convenience of purchasers; an assortments of Books, among which is the Encyclopedia, belonging to the Estate of DAVID CHARLES RAMSAY Esq. deceased Resident at Mocha.

And at the same time will be put up for Sale a Mocha Horse, a double Barrelled Fowling Piece by Manton, Pistols &c. &c.

Bombay, 10th September 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 5th, Brig Johnny, Capt. R. Ballard, from Penang.—Do. 6th, French Ship Sophie, Commander L. Mailliet, from Bordeaux.

SAILED.—Sept. 3d, Arab Ship Raimaney, Nacquadah Mahamud Jaffer, to Bengal.—Do. Vigilant Armed Boat Syrang Doss Muhomed, to Surat.

BIRTH.—At Surat, on the 20th ultimo, the lady of the Rev. William Fyvie, of a daughter.

DIED.—On Saturday the 6th instant Mrs. Jane Ballard Wife of Captain R. Ballard of the Country Service, aged 23 years.

ON SEEING, IN A LIST OF NEW MUSIC, "THE WATERLOO WALTZ," BY A LADY.

(Copied from an Aberdeen Paper.)

A moment pause, ye British Fair,
While pleasure's phantom ye pursue;
And say, if sprightly dance or air
Suit with the name of Waterloo?

Awful was the victory!
Chasten'd should the triumph be.
'Midst the laurels she has won,
Britain mourns for many a Son.

Veil'd in clouds the morning rose;
Nature seemed to mourn the day
Which consign'd before its close,
Thousands to their kindred clay.

How unfit for courtly ball,
Or the giddy festival,
Was the grim and ghastly view
Ere evening closed on Waterloo!

See the Highland warrior rushing
Firm in danger, on the foe,
Till the life blood warmly gushing,
Lays the plaided hero low!

His native pipe's accustom'd sound,
'Mid war's infernal concert drown'd,
Cannot soothe his last adieu,
Or wake his sleep on Waterloo!

Chasing o'er the Cuirassier
See the foaming charger flying,
Trampling, in his wild career
All alike, the dead and dying.

See the bullets through his side
Answer'd by the spouting tide;
Helmet, horse and rider too
Roll on bloody Waterloo!

Shall scenes like these the dance inspire?
Or wake the enlivening notes of mirth?
O! shiver'd be the recreant lyre
That gave the base idea birth!

Other sounds, I wean, were there,
Other music rent the air;
Other waltz the warriors knew
When they *closed* on Waterloo.

Forbear, till Time with lenient hand
Has sooth'd the pang of recent sorrow;
And let the picture distant stand,
The softening hue of years to borrow.

When *our* race has passed away,
Hands unborn may wake the lay,
And give to joy alone the view
Of Britain's fame at Waterloo.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1817.

No intelligence, of any importance, has reached the Settlement, from Europe, since our last: It cannot, however, be long before the *Carmarthen* arrives. She was expected to sail on or about the 4th of May, and we perceive, on recurring to our files, that the *Ann* and *Alexander* anchored, last year, in the Harbour, on the 22d of September, tho' neither of them left England 'til the 19th of May, and tho' both touched at Madeira for ten days.

George Brown, Esq. having resigned his seat in Council, preparatory to his return to Europe, Alexander Bell, Esq. on Sunday last, took, in pursuance of his Commission as a Provisional Member of Council, the Oaths and his seat in Council of Bombay, under the usual Salutes from the Garrison.

English Extracts.

The Princess of Wales was expected in Paris before the 1st of May to spend some weeks. Her Royal Highness appears to cause considerable curiosity on the Continent. She generally assumes the Turkish Costume, and has announced her intention of re-visiting Constantinople, and of proceeding to Persia in the autumn.

The indisposition of Mademoiselle MARS is a most serious loss to the Paris Theatre. In fact she was their most brilliant *Star*; for whenever they affected to boast of their superior elegance, and of the display of fashionable manners, they pointed to Miss MARS as the representative of the true *Bon Ton*. Mademoiselle BOURGOING, who for playfulness and gaiety in conversation has few equals, has actually arrived in London; and report says, she is to be followed by the fascinating Mademoiselle GEORGES, and by the celebrated TALMA, who is now at Brussels. We shall then possess the most shining ornaments of the French Stage; and we hear that an attempt is to be made to have, at least, a couple of French plays at the King's Theatre, instead of their being confined to the select circle at the Argyll Rooms.

M. DE LIANCOURT served under MIRABEAU's standard against M. M. DE CLERMONT TONNERE, DE CAZALES, the Abbe MAURY, &c. One day the last mentioned gentleman, apparently more active than his rival, got to the tribune before him; M. DE LIANCOURT being under the necessity of waiting until he would finish his discourse, in order that he might harangue in turn, stood up behind the Abbe on the second step, and endeavoured to interrupt the Abbe by continually repeating, "M. Abbe, do not employ so much action, you kick my legs." MAURY at first pretended not to hear him, but at length losing his patience he replies, "well, Sir, descend one step lower, and I will kick your——," and then continued his harangue.

The effects of COBBETT, advertised for sale, were seized for rent, by order of General Sir JAMES KEMPT on a farm which COBBETT rented of him, consisting of an excellent mansion and 106 statute acres of good land. COBBETT had resided in the mansion until lately, when he removed his family to a house standing on his own estate, and with them all the furniture; and a few days before he left the country, removed his waggons and other implements of husbandry, and also his wines: the latter on a Sunday morning; no doubt all this was to prevent Sir JAMES distraining them for rent. The fine estate which formerly bore great crops, had not an acre of it sown with any kind of grain, nor was there a penny-worth of any thing left but what was contained in the advertisement, and greatest part of that actually removing when the distress was made. The sale was postponed, because the Sheriff, who has taken possession of all his property on his different farms under executions, has, as is usual in such cases, given an undertaking to pay the value of such effects as were distrained, in part of payment of the rent due. There is very little property, however, on any of his premises, and all his farm are said to be heavily mortgaged.—

The talents of *Toby, the Sapient Pig*, increases every day in the estimation of the public. On Tuesday evening last he performed at her Grace the Duchess of WELLINGTON's, to a grand party. In fact, he seems to be the chief attraction the town has, for his performance is daily the first resort of the highest ranks.

[*The Courier*,—*April* 10.

THE LATE TRIAL OF MR. DONNAL, SURGEON, FOR MURDER.—A Private Letter from Launceston says—"I will not attempt to describe to you his Lordship's (the Judges) countenance; nor repeat the exclamations! of doubt and astonishment, with which he received the Jury's verdict of '*Not Guilty*'. I understand the reason given by the foreman of the Jury for their returning the verdict, was, that no one saw the prisoner put poison into the first cup of cocoa: they had no doubt of Mrs. Downing having died of poison.—The Judge ordered 250*l.* to be paid to Messrs. Downing by the Treasurer of the county, in aid of the prosecution; which in no similar instance was ever done before."

BRIGHTON, APRIL 12.—On Monday last, the postman sent off an express from the General Post Office, with the private box of letters for the Prince Regent arrived at the Post Office here on the following morning, with the Express-bill only, having, by some means or other, lost possession of the box entrusted to his care. Considerable apprehensions were entertained lest the box should have been dropped on the road, and Mr. REDIFER, junior, the Assistant Post Master, instantly took horse, and dashed off for the different post towns through which the man had passed. In the end, it appeared, that the box had been left by mistake at the Post Office at Croydon; and a person, employed to convey it hither, Mr. REDIFER met near Crawley, which quieted his fears, and soon after silenced the apprehension which had been excited at the Palace—whence a report was circulated, that the *bag* contained the particulars of a new plot, and had been lost by the conspirators.

The Courier says, that the Admiralty has not heard of an expedition [illegible] coast of South America. So *The Courier* alleged when we announced the failure of the Mission to China. It will soon be publicly known, that the demand made by the Court of Madrid for the active interference of the Allied Powers, and particularly of England, is of serious importance. The con-

federacy of Princes for the guarantee of their respective dominions is the basis of the application. The Court of Madrid states, that in addition to the revolutionary progress in South America, the Court of Brazils has actually avowed an attack on Monte Video, and that the evident design of the King of PORTUGAL is to spread his authority over the whole of the Spanish Provinces on that Continent, either by conquest or negociation with the Independents. The King of SPAIN therefore calls on the Allied Sovereigns to protect him in this emergency, as, notwithstanding the recent alliances by marriage, the Portuguese aggressions go on, and the Spanish Court must in its own defence, march an army into Portugal by which an European war would be rekindled, if succour by his brother Sovereigns is withheld.

Under these circumstances, an offer has been, made by the Court of Madrid to allow of a certain limited trade to the South American ports, on the payment of stipulated duties, provided that early and effectual aid shall be rendered to suppress what is called the rebellion, and check the Brazilian designs. As a further inducement for England to interfere, it is urged that piracy is now organised on so regular a plan, and carried to such an extent, under a variety of flags, that the trade of no nation is safe, and the extirpation of these buccaneers becomes therefore a just object for the exertion of all legitimate power.

Will *The Courier* deny that this is a faithful statement of the Spanish demands? Another Ministerial Paper confesses that steps must forthwith be taken to preserve British commerce against these freebooters; and therefore we are justified in giving credit to the rumour of an intended expedition to the South American coast. The Spanish Government itself has not the means of reducing the privateers of the Independents. *The Courier* says that two frigates, with 6000 men, are about to sail from Cadiz for Caracas. It is ridiculous to talk of embarking 6000 men in two frigates; but, in truth, the Spanish navy is almost extinguished.

The following is the state of the Royal Navy of Spain:—

Asia, 64 guns, refitted in Portsmouth, 1811, now in Cadiz.
Frigates La Prueba, 44, now at Cadiz, refitted in England, 1811.
Esmeralda, 44 Cadiz.
Sabina, 36, now at Vera Cruz, refitted in England, 1812.
Ephigenia, 40, } now in the West Indies; went out
Diana —, } with MORILLO, and are scarcely sea-worthy.

So that they have but two frigates in Europe to send. [*The Morning Chro.—April* 14.

NORFOLK COUNTY MEETING.- A General Meeting of the County of Norfolk was held at Norwhich on Saturday. The Requisition was signed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earls Spencer and Albemarle, Lords Anson and Petre, Mr. Coke, Gen. Walpole, &c. The object of the Meeting was to address the Prince Regent on the late attack on his person, and at the same time to request his Royal Highness to dismiss his Ministers.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE moved the Resolutions to this effect, after a speech of considerable interest. His Lordship thought that there was no cause whatever for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; and considered, that the late plots of Spa Fields, Manchester, and Glasgow, were much indebted to exaggeration, if not to invention, for the notice they had excited.

The Resolutions were seconded by Mr. SOUTHERN, the late High Sheriff of Norfolk, who eulogised the Hampden Club of that Country.

Colonel WODEHOUSE opposed the Resolution respecting the dismissal of Ministers, as an insult to the throne.

Mr. Sergeant FIRTH proposed an Amendment to the effect of leaving out the objectionable passage; but he was interrupted by hisses and groans, so as to render his voice inaudible.

Mr. HARVEY seconded the Amendment.

Mr. COKE supported the Resolutions. In the course of his Speech he characterised Louis XVIII. as an Usurper.

Mr. E. WODEHOUSE expressed his astonishment at this opinion; and said, if it was correct, that there was not a Sovereign in Christendom who had any title to his Crown.

Mr. COKE repeated his opinion, that Louis XVIII could be regarded in no other light than as an Usurper. If the despotic military power by which he was maintained was withdrawn, how long would any man predict that he would remain on the Throne of France?

Mr. HARVEY accused the Noble Lord who moved the Resolutions, of hypocrisy, in mixing two such opposite subjects in the same address.—*Loud hisses, and cries of shame.*

Lord ALBEMARLE observed, that he had spoken too plainly, he believed, to justify the charge of having acted hypocritically.

The Rev. Mr. GLOVER warmly supported the original Resolution. He inveighed against Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Croker, at considerable length.

After some further discussion the Amendment was negatived, & the original Resolutions were declared by the High Sheriff carried by a considerable majority.

On the motion that the High Sheriff be requested to sign the address on the part of the Meeting, that Gentleman declined to give the sanction of his signature to a measure which he did not think could at all tend to alleviate the distress which this country felt in common with every other in Europe. He then left the Chair; and, on the motion of General Walpole, the late Sheriff was called to it, and signed the Address, which was ordered to be presented by the Representatives of the County.

The civic banquets given to the Prince Regent, Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and Duke of Wellington, by the City of London, cost the Corporation upwards of 24,000*l.*

There appears, by the Dublin Papers, to have been an affair of honour in Ireland between [illegible] noughmore and Lord Cahir, but no [illegible] mentioned.

The shawl trade in Glasgow has so much improved as to enable the manufacturers to advance their journeymen's wages 4s. per week.

BULLET LODGED ELEVEN MONTHS IN THE BRAIN. In the memorable battle of Leipsic a soldier received a musket shot in the head, which penetrated within the skull, and could not be discovered. The soldier complained of constant and severe head-aches, and occasionally experienced epileptic fits. Eleven months after the infliction of the wound he died; and on examination the bullet was found completely imbedded in the substance of the brain—*Hufeland's Journal of Medicine.*

SPRING GUNS.—Among the causes tried on Thursday at WARWICK Assizes was one to recover a compensation in damages for injury sustained by a little boy named Jay, who was, in August last, wounded by the discharge of a spring gun set in a garden, near Birmingham, belonging to a Mr. Whitfield. The facts as they appeared in evidence, were briefly these. On the 7th of August, between six and seven in the evening, the boy in question, who is about 13 years of age, accompanied by a younger brother, went into a field adjoining the defendant's garden, and while one of the lads was in the act of cutting a stick, received the contents of a spring gun in the lower part of his body. He was taken to the hospital, where he remained for several weeks in a most dangerous state, but afterwards recovered. The gun had been loaded with small pebbles, seventeen of which had been extracted, and seven yet remained within him.—The Learned Judge, in addressing the Jury, observed, that the right to defend property in this way was questioned by the most eminent lawyers of the present day. He was, however, of opinion in this case, that the plaintiff had a right to recover; and further, that if the plaintiff had even broken into the defendant's garden, the action would lie. "Surely," said the Judge, "the law never was intended to give any man the right of shooting another for so trivial an offence as that alleged to have been committed by the poor unfortunate plaintiff in this case."—Verdict for plaintiff.—*Damages* 120*l*, *costs* 20*s*.

SAILORS.—Inured to [illegible] a perpetual change of companions, the seaman contracts a species of stoicism which might raise the envy even of a Diogenes. "Avast there," cried a sailor to his comrade, who was busied in heaving overboard the lower division of a messmate just cut in halves by a chain-shot, "Avast! let us see if he has not got the key of our mess-chest in his pocket!"—A species of ready wit is often connected with the character of a sailor; and whatever he conceives he always thinks himself at liberty to express, let the company, the place, the time, be what they may. A couple of sailors, some years ago, went ashore at Charlestown, in Carolina. They naturally advanced to a crowd which had gathered around the celebrated Whitfield, who was preaching with very great vehemence against the sins of his audience. They arrived just time enough to hear him say, with his utmost exertion of voice and gesture, "And I your *pastor*, your *teacher*, shall be forced to bear witness against you at the awful day of judgment." "Hollo, Jack," cried one of the tars, whom the crowd had divided from his comrade, "if that is not just as it goes at the Old Bailey, the greatest rogue always turns King's evidence!"

The *Courier* says, the reports of the intention to make a new batch of Peers and Baronets, are wholly without foundation. Also, that there is no intention to send a Squadron to South America—as mentioned in Morning Papers.

In all parts of the kingdom, so much ploughed land was never known by the oldest persons, as for next harvest.

[*Hampshire Telegraph,—April* 14.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Last week, Mr JOHN WRIGHT, who has of late delivered Religious lectures and held Meetings for Worship on Unitarian principles, in the Long Room, Marble street (a place which has been frequently occupied by different denominations of Christians during the last twenty years), was summoned on three informations, to appear before the Magistrates, on the charge of holding Meetings for Worship in a place not duly registered. Mr. Wright attended at the Town Hall on Saturday last at the appointed time, when the Mayor (John Wright Esq.) and Alderman Nicholson took their places as the Sitting Magistrates. They were afterwards joined by Alderman Sir Wm. Barton.

The first information was read, relative to a Meeting for Worship being held in the Long Room, on Tuesday, 1st April.

The second information was then read, which made a similar charge for Sunday, the 6th April.

The third information was also read, which made a similar charge for Tuesday, the 8th April.

The informer on these charges was Reece Davies, of the *Liverpool Courier Office*; who being sworn, gave evidence of the statement in the informations.

In answer to some questions from the Bench, and Mr. Statham, Town Clerk, as to the nature of the Prayers, &c. Reece Davies stated that they were similar to those usually made in other chapels.

Mr. WRIGHT being then called upon for his defence, stated, that in a life of more than fifty years, he had never knowingly violated any of the laws of his country. He had reason to believe, that the room in which his meetings were held, was duly registered, as it had been used for worship about 20 years.—And indeed, he conceived, that if the place were not registered, yet, as he had always been informed that it was, he could not be supposed to have offended against the Statute, as its penalties were directed against those who *knowingly* hold meetings for worship in places not registered. He then produced some written evidence, from a most respectable quarter, stating at what time, and by whom, and for whom, the place had been certified to the Bishop's Registrar at Chester. There had not been sufficient time allowed to procure a certificate from Chester, but he doubted not he could do so in a few days. The bench then agreed to adjourn the business to that day week, when the official evidence was to be produced.

The penalty in this case would be, not exceeding 20*l*. on each information, nor less than 20*s*.—one half to the informer.

During the above examination, Mr. Wright, alluding to some disorderly conduct in the Long Room during worship on Tuesday the 8th—stated, that the individual whom he meant to charge with that disorder, had refused at the time to give his address. He had since learnt, however, that his name was Scott, and he would now ask Reece Divies whether he knew that person. Being answered in the affirmative, he further demanded his full name and address; which Scott himself, being in the Court, was required to give it—which was James Scott, of Liverpool, merchant, No. 11, Clayton-square. Mr. Wright then declared his intention immediately to prosecute him, under the clause of an act 52. Geo. 3. for disorderly conducting worship on the above evening.

The business on which Mr. Wright was summoned having now for the present, concluded, Mr. W. was about to depart, when Mr. Statham rose and informed him he had now [illegible] forward a charge of a more serious nature.

Mr. WRIGHT—I was summoned for a particular purpose, which I have attended to, and am not bound to attend to any other business.

Mr. STATHAM—Sir, this is an information upon which you will now be taken into custody. You are charged with blasphemy.

He then read an information on the evidence of James Scott (the identical person Mr. Wright had just stated his intention to prosecute for disorderly conduct)—which, being duly sworn to, charged Mr. Wright with having expressed and conveyed to his hearers the idea, "that a belief in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity was absurd and ridiculous—that it was folly to believe in what was called the atonement of the death of Jesus Christ as it was impious to suppose that a good being would take an innocent victim to atone for the sins of the wicked—that as the idea of the soul surviving the body was an absurd and ridiculous mental delusion, that the idea of a future state was equally so." Mr. Statham then informed Mr. Wright that his proceedings had been watched; that the Mayor had sent persons for the purpose to the Long Room every evening since he had advertised his meetings in *The Liverpool Mercury* of the 28th March; and that it was at the Mayor's instance that the informer on this charge (Scott) had now attended to give evidence.

Mr. WRIGHT—Why, sir, the sentiments I delivered are legal by act of Parliament, and the last charge is an entire falsehood, and contrary to all my sentiments.

Mr. STATHAM—That you must shew in another place. You must give bail for your appearance at the next Assizes, at Lancaster, yourself in 200*l*. and two sureties in 100*l*. each.—(Mr. Wright was then placed in custody of the constables, and put to the bar, as a prisoner).

Mr. WRIGHT—But, I must know under what law I am charged with this?

Mr. STATHAM—Under no particular act, but under the law of the land.

Mr. WRIGHT—Under what law of the land?

Mr. STATHAM—Under the common law.

Mr. WRIGHT—Under what common law?—Have you never seen the Act of Parliament, lately passed, which tolerates the expression of religious opinions, which were before not permitted? To this no answer was given.

Mr. WRIGHT—But if I be arrested, and held to bail, contrary to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, can I not claim indemnity?

Mr. STATHAM—You can adopt what steps you think proper.

After some time spent in discussion, two Gentlemen gave bail for Mr. Wright.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—April* 17.

The Stocks were still under a depression yesterday; but, towards the close of the market, improved a little. It would certainly prove a great benefit to the community if they could be brought to a higher price, as many individuals would then gladly invest a part of their property in mortgages, securing an interest of five per cent. without any fluctuation of their capital, rather than risk all to the uncertainty of the Funds. We have long heard, from gentlemen of the profession, a general complaint, that no money can be procured on the common mortgage, formerly so much in use, and that this species of security is now become a rare occurrence in the Inns of Court. The necessities of the times have also given rise to the baneful practice of borrowing money upon annuities, calculated at a very exorbitant rate of interest for the advance. And this mode of lending, we are sorry to find, is greatly in vogue with Assurance Companies, and other Public Bodies; so much so, that any landed proprietor offering the most unquestionable security for a loan at five per cent. would only be laughed at for his pains. This has a demoralizing and ruinous effect, but is one of the natural consequences of distress, for where there are few to lend, and many to borrow, the Capitalist will of course avail himself of the state of the market in his favour. The situation of the Funds too is also of considerable consequence with reference to the mass of trust property, for the benefit of minors and others, who could have had no controul over the investment of their fortunes.

How much, therefore, is it to be wished, that a fair price could be maintained, when the benefits would extend throughout such infinite ramifications. But how is this to be expected, unless Ministers can be impressed with the necessity of shewing a sincere desire to proportion our expenditure to the income; for if this be not done, it requires no wonderful sagacity to foresee, that the surplus of the Consolidated Fund will very shortly dwindle to nothing. New loans and fresh taxes may be resorted to, but the burthen is so great already, that the old taxes must then continue to decrease. We have been spending millions, when the Bank-note was worth little more than 14*s*. 6*d*. in the pound; and we have now to discharge those millions, when our currency is reduced, and the Bank-note raised again to twenty shillings.

At the time Mr. PITT was exulting over the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, he was forewarned what must happen, without more prudence; and he ridiculed the anticipation. Now the day of reckoning is arrived; and we see our folly because we feel the consequences. Mr. Fox and "the Gentlemen opposite," when called upon to vote away more millions, pointed at the distress and misery which must follow so spendthrift a course; but of what avail could this be, against a Minister who had an expenditure of fifty millions under his controul? He not only carried his vote, but was cheered at his success. The day of reckoning is, however, now arrived, and let us ask, which would have been the wisest course? Answer this, ye thousands who have already fallen, and ye who are prepared to bow down under the fatal but inevitable effects of the Bankrupt Laws!

Let us hope then to profit by our bitter experience, and that some satisfactory evidence of Retrenchment will be given. This and this only can maintain a fair price in the Funds. The Gentlemen on the Stock Exchange have longer heads then Mr. Gilbert (late Giddy) the Chairman of the Finance Committee may give them credit for. They are not to be diverted which the stage effect of reading a few sentences of a Report relating to sinecures which cannot be abolished without consent of the Lords. They look to the millions required for interest of the Debt, and the prudent management of our resources, *upon which their security depends*. There are some long heads in the City, as Mr. VANSITTART well knows, or we should not be giving Exchequer Bills payable *with interest* for [illegible] Notes issued without limit or restriction!

[*The Mor. Chro.—April* 19.

On Saturday we also received letters from Cadiz, dated March 28. They inform us that on the 25th, the *expeditionary* troops destined to act against South America, were reviewed by their Commander, Count ABISBAL, or General O'DONNELL, in the public square, and having received part of their pay and with it made many, they refused to re-embark. A regiment of Lancers, and the regiment of Navarre, are said to have broken out into open mutiny, and bid defiance to the controul of their officers. They cried out they would not go out to act as butchers to the Cadiz monopolists; swore they would liberate all confined in the prisons, and themselves obtain their arrears of pay out of the Treasury. The other quiet regiments were marched against them, and after a severe contest they were compelled to embark on the following day.—During the whole time the greatest alarm prevailed in Cadiz; the windows and doors of every house were shut up. A postcript of the same letters adds, that the contest was renewed on board, when a great number of men were shot, whose numbers, as well as 300 who had previously deserted were replaced by part of the Cadiz garrison. The above will convey a pretty correct idea of what kind of troops Spain has to rely on in the re-conquest of her transmarine provinces.

Saturday and yesterday we received four days' Paris Papers, to Thursday last inclusive. They publish several details respecting Sweden, which seem to leave no doubt whatever as to the object of the conspiracy, or that a number of individuals were concerned in it.—One account from Hamburgh states, that the plot was to have been carried into effect on the 15th ult. a masked ball having been announced for that evening, at which the PRINCE ROYAL and his Son were to be present, the conspirators proposed to assassinate them both. The PRINCE ROYAL, however, in the mean time received an anonymous letter which put him upon his guard, and instead of him or his Son going to the ball, he summoned a Council of State which remained all night in deliberation. The measures which have since been resorted to, clearly shew the apprehensions entertained by the government, and that, however, it may be attempted to be disguised, the conspiracy was of a very formidable character.

[*April* 23*d*.

THE EXAMINER,—APRIL 25, 1817.

THE NEWCASTLE FAMILY.

We regret to state, that most melancholy accounts have been received in town from Clumber-park, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, in Nottinghamshire. The whole of that noble family are seriously indisposed, and the express received yesterday left little hopes of the recovery of the Duke and Duchess and one of their daughters. Three physicians have been called in from London; and yesterday a fourth, viz. Sir James M'Gregor, left town to attend them. There are some extensive lakes in the neighbourhood, from which some large fish-ponds near the house, are fed, one of which has been lately emptied, and the soil from the bottom thrown up and spread upon the banks. It is supposed that the exhalation from the agitation of this mud and water has tainted the atmosphere, and produced the diseases with which this noble Family is unfortunately afflicted.—*Morning Paper.*

BOW-STREET.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Yesterday a man calling himself Henry Iram Finlayson, was brought before Richard Birnie, Esq. the sitting Magistrate, by Thomas Taylor, a constable belonging to the parish of St. George's Bloomsbury; charged with assaulting, under peculiar circumstances, Sir Robert Dallas, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Soon after the arrival of the prisoner at the office, Mr. Justice Dallas followed, and stated, that at about half-past one o'clock yesterday, he was walking through Greek-street, Soho, when the prisoner suddenly came up to him, and addressing him, said, I believe Sir, you are the Prince (meaning the Prince Regent), to which the Judge replied, by desiring him to go about his business. The prisoner appeared to attend to his admonition, and kept at a greater distance behind him, and the Judge did not expect to be annoyed with him any more: however, when he got into Sohosquare, on looking back he saw the prisoner close behind him, and following him the Judge then walked a little slower; and the prisoner advanced close to him, as if for the purpose of attacking him; when the Judge armed himself with his umbrella, with which he was walking, and said to the prisoner, "You scoundrel, if you advance nearer to me, I will knock you down." This threat had the desired effect, and he drew back a few paces. The Judge then proceeded on his way home into Bedford-square, and just as he entered the square, he was induced from curiosity to look back, when, to his great surprise he again saw the prisoner close behind him, & following him. The prisoner then had in his hand a piece of wood, which appeared to have a point to it, and the point [illegible] presented towards him. This conduct, altogether, determined the Judge to have him secured as soon as an opportunity offered. On his arrival at his own house in the square, the prisoner had the audacity to follow him into his passage. The Judge then seized him by his collar, and wrested from him the instrument with which he was armed, which his Lordship produced to the Magistrate; servants immediately came up to their master's assistance, and the prisoner was properly secured. The Judge then demanded to know of the prisoner for what purpose he had followed him. To which interrogatory the prisoner replied to his Lordship, that he had frequently applied for admittance to Carlton-house, and had always been refused. The worthy Judge then asked him if he knew him. He replied, he did. Sir Robert Dallas then desired him to say if he knew who he was, and the prisoner said he was his father.

He was detained in security by the servants till a constable was sent for to bring him to the office.

The account the prisoner gave of himself to the Magistrate was, that he is a cooper by trade, and that he resides at 21, Cross-street, Spitalfields, where he has lived for some time.

The Funds continue to fluctuate, and were yesterday one half per cent higher. We shall rejoice extremely if, to use the phrase of the Exchange, they shall continue to look upwards; but a little fluctuation must be expected until the forthcoming project from Downingstreet, shall have made its appearance. Much depends on this, and we do sincerely hope Ministers, now in possession of the most authentic records of the general distress, may not be inclined to treat it as a party question. But we confess we have our fears. The Journals well known to receive their cue from a certain quarter, have taken uncommon pains of late, to induce a belief that all our complaints,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

…d all our grievances, have arisen from the two penny pamphlets of Mr. Cobbett, and a few desperate characters arrested for seditious practices; thereby inferring that the distress is exaggerated, and consequently no such absolute necessity for economy exists as is pretended by their opponents. Now, we would appeal to the most candid reader, whether the unusual proceedings in various parts of the country, be not strongly symptomatic of [illegible] and feelings arising from want of employment which has been aggravated by the privations of the middle classes, from the poor are more particularly dependant. This, however, is nothing more than the natural effect of the late system of expenditure amounting, with the interest of the debt, to no less than 110 millions a year, and which, as Lord Grenville implored Ministers to consider, it was impossible we could maintain. It was preposterous to expect it. Six hundred millions have been added to the debt by the late war. Sixty millions have been expended, in a single year, in the conduct of that war, and now we have happily discovered, that all the [illegible] and sufferings which have followed, are in no wise to be attributed to such an expenditure, but to a few two-penny placards, and the formidable conspirators lately dragged from beneath a single blanket, their only covering in a wretched garret! Why, if our Pamphleteers and Quarterly Reviewers were to write till afflicted with a loss of vision, and were to deluge every circulating library and news-room throughout the kingdom with their diatribes, they never can succeed in forcing such an absurdity upon the understandings of the community. It is an insult to common sense. We rejected with ridicule all the warnings of Mr. Fox, and the only amendment for our folly is by an acknowledgement of the error, and a sincere desire to correct it.

Our very existence depends upon the practice of economy. Not upon the Report of a ministerial Committee, which, after being printed, will probably sleep by the side of many a recumbent predecessor. Not by a formal recommendation to abolish a place, which a Minister may re-appoint in the teeth of such recommendation. The day is gone by now for a repetition of such transactions, and we must see a positive saving in the comparative Estimates for the year of our several Establishments. If this be not the case, down the Funds must go, the Agriculturist must suffer, Trade will fall off, the Bankrupt List will continue to swell, and we shall sink from a lower, to a lower depth, into inextricable confusion.

All Mr. Canning's metaphors, and puns, and allegories, cannot save us; they may serve very well as a joke for the Equerries' table at the Pavilion, and to assist as a toast against "the Gentlemen opposite," but of what practical utility would they be at a Vestry meeting, specially called for dispensing parochial aid to those who formerly contributed as housekeepers to the parish rates?

[*The Morning Chronicle,—April 25.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

Finding, from the manner in which the charges said to be preferred against me for preaching a certain sermon are reported in the public prints are calculated to make an unfavourable impression on the public mind, and that this impression is strengthened by what is reported to have fallen from the Bishop of Chester in the House of Lords the other day, I request to be permitted, through the medium of your Paper, to say, in the most unqualified terms, that the charge of my denying the doctrine of a future state is FALSE, and that the Bishop of Chester has been grossly abused by the information communicated to him.

I have uniformly believed, and as uniformly maintained the Scriptural doctrine of a future life; and a future state of rewards and punishments.

I am, Sir, your's,

Liverpool, April 24, 1817. JOHN WRIGHT.

At the Bedford assizes, the Rev. Robert Woodward, vicar of Harrold, and his two daughters, were convicted of a conspiracy to charge a rape on James Harris; and the father was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and the daughters to one year. Of the guilt of the daughters there can be no question, but the evidence published in the newspapers by no means satisfies us in regard to the participation of the father. At the same time, newspapers are not always sufficiently full and faithful; but, as local prejudices too often lead to injustice, we feel it our duty, as honest chroniclers, to express our sorrow that doubts whether the father did more than give a parent's partial credence to the statements of his daughters. The presumption that he knew of his daughter's eight months' pregnancy ought to have no weight, when every assizes afford cases of concealments even from females sleeping in the same room and bed; and the circumstance that he openly corrected a point of fact in his daughter's evidence before the magistrate, affords positive evidence that no conspiracy existed on his part.

We have received a printed copy of the Sermon delivered by the Rev. John Wright at Liverpool on the 8th instant, for which a prosecution is commenced on a charge of blasphemy.—In a preface, which is supported by a declaration made by the printer and three respectable auditors, it is proved that he read an old Sermon, which he had printed and published several years before, and not one syllable of the kind imputed to him is to be found in the work. So far from denying the immortality of the soul, he clearly and fully maintains the resurrection of the whole man from the dead, and the life to come. The words to which the information of James Scott erroneously applies are as follow:—"Hence I conclude that body and mind are both mortal; both decay together, both die together, and will be both raised together to life and immortality."

[*The Morning Chronicle,—April 26.*

On Saturday last the *Fox Club* held their monthly meeting at the British, when his Grace the Duke of Norfolk was in the chair, supported by Lord G. Lord Grey, Lord Robert Spencer, Mr. Coke (of Norfolk), Sir John Throckmorton, and a large party of genuine supporters of constitutional liberty.

Mr. Southey in his letter to Mr. Smith, as an [illegible] his *Wat Tyler*, says, he has seen the errors [illegible] and has grown wiser who has grown older. This is exactly Mr. Cobbett's defence for all his inconsistencies. He says—

"In my youth, when my stock of knowledge consisted of such an acquaintance with Greek and Roman history as is required in the course of a regular scholastic education, when my heart was full of poetry and romance, and Lucan and Akenside were at my tongue's end, I fell into the political opinions which the French Revolution was then scattering throughout Europe."

From this declaration, we suppose the next Circular from the Home Office will be to put down all *classical learning* as well as political societies. [*April 28.*

FROM MR. SOUTHEY'S LETTER TO MR. W. SMITH.

"For the book itself, (*Wat Tyler*), I deny that it is a seditious performance; for it places in the mouths of the personages who are introduced nothing more than a correct statement of their real principles. That it is a mischievous publication, I know; the errors which it contains being especially dangerous at this time. Therefore I came forward without hesitation to avow it; to claim it as my own property, which had never been alienated; and to suppress it. And I am desirous that my motives in thus acting should not be misunderstood. The piece was written under the influence of opinions which I have long since outgrown, and repeatedly disclaimed, but for which I have never affected to feel either shame or contrition; they were taken up conscientiously in early youth, they were acted upon in disregard to all worldly considerations, and they were left behind in the same straight forward course, as I advanced in years. It was written when republicanism was confined to a very small number of the educated classes; when those who were known to entertain such opinions were exposed to personal danger from the populace; and when a spirit of anti-Jacobinism was predominant, which I cannot characterise more truly than by saying, that it was as unjust and intolerant, though not quite as ferocious, as the Jacobinism of the present day.

"In my youth, when my stock of knowledge consisted of such an acquaintance with Greek and Roman history as is acquired in the course of a regular scholastic education, when my heart was full of poetry and romance, and Lucan and Akenside were at my tongue's end, I fell into the political opinions which the French Revolution was then scattering throughout Europe; and following those opinions with ardour, wherever they led, I soon perceived that inequalities of rank were a light evil compared to the inequalities of property, and those more fearful distinctions which the want of moral and intellectual culture occasions between man and man. At that time, and with those opinions, or rather feelings (for their root was in the heart, and not in the understanding), I wrote *Wat Tyler*, as one who was impatient of 'all the oppressions that are done under the Sun.' The subject was injudiciously chosen, and it was treated as might be expected by an youth of twenty, in such times, who regarded only one side of the question. There is no other misrepresentation. The sentiments of the historical characters are correctly stated. Were I now to dramatize the same story, there would be much to add but little to alter. I should not express those sentiments less strongly, but I should oppose to them more enlarged views of the nature of man and the progress of society. I should set forth with equal force the oppressions of the feudal system, the excesses of the insurgents, and the treachery of the Government; and hold up the errors and crimes which were then committed, as a warning for this and for future ages. I should write as a man, not as a stripling; with the same heart, and the same desires but with a ripened understanding and competent stores of knowledge.

"Such, Sir, are in part the views of the man whom you have traduced. Had you perused his writings, you could not have mistaken them, and I am willing to believe that if you had done this, and formed an opinion for yourself, instead of retailing that of wretches who are at once the panders of malice and the pioneers of rebellion, you would neither have been so far forgetful of your parliamentary character, nor of the decencies between man and man, as so wantonly, so unjustly, and in such a place, to have attacked one who had given you no provocation.

"Did you imagine that I should sit down quietly under the wrong, and treat your attack with the same silent contempt as I have done all the abuse and calumny with which, from one party or the other, ante Jacobins or Jacobins, I have been assailed in daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly publications, since the year 1796, when I first became known to the public? The place where you made the attack, and the manner of the attack, prevent this."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—APRIL 17.

WILLIAM v. WEBSTER.

This was an action against the defendant for falsely imprisoning the plaintiff on board an East India ship, on a voyage from the East Indies to England.

The Counsel on both sides were occupied a considerable time in arranging some terms of accommodation between the parties when

Mr. Gurney addressed the Jury and stated, that the sole object of the plaintiff in bringing this action was, to vindicate his character, and that it should never be supposed that he had done any thing [illegible] could justly subject him to imprisonment. The defendant was Captain of an East Indiaman, of which the plaintiff was one of the Mates. In the course of the voyage homewards [illegible] laid conspiracy had been formed by some of the crew to run away with the ship, and [illegible] the persons engaged [illegible] suffered the judgment of the law, and explained their crimes on a public execution—he (Mr. G.) was not instructed to cast any imputation upon the conduct and motives of the defendant, who probably acting under some misrepresentation concerning Mr Williams, had caused that gentleman to be placed under confinement, without any real grounds for such a proceeding. He (Mr. G.) was instructed to make an offer to the defendant, which he understood was acceded to, namely, that a verdict should be entered for the plaintiff for 50l. together with the cost, as between attorney and client.

Mr. Scarlett, for the defendant said he had thought it necessary, in the absence of Captain Webster, to make a proposition, which he now understood was acceded to on the part of the plaintiff. It had been truly stated by Mr. Gurney, that there had been a most dangerous conspiracy on board the ship in question, and two of the persons engaged in it had very recently forfeited their lives, as the punishment of their guilt. In the course of the voyage Captain Webster, acting upon the representation of some persons on board, thought it his duty, for the safety of Mr. Williams himself, whose life was threatened by some of the conspirators, as well as to the crew, to confine him. Certainly Captain Webster could not enter into any justification of this proceeding; and he was still farther from insinuating that the plaintiff did not act as became him as an officer of the ship, in endeavouring to repress the mutiny. The real ground of Captain Webster's conduct was this:—he was apprehensive that the crew intended to take away the life of the plaintiff, threats having been held out of that kind, and in order to preserve him from violence he had ordered him into confinement, immediately after which the crew proceeded to acts of the grossest violence and outrage, and it was but justice to Mr. Williams to say, that in the course of the voyage he most actively and readily joined the Captain in suppressing the mutiny. Under such circumstances it was impossible for the defendant to justify the imprisonment which had taken place, and a verdict for 50l. must therefore pass against him.

Mr. Gurney stated, as matter of public information, that the unfortunate persons who had recently suffered death for the mutiny which had taken place on board this ship, were some of those individuals who a few years since had acted so traitorously to their country in the Isle of France by joining the enemy, and acted as guards over their own officers. It would be recollected that some of those deluded persons had been tried for high treason, and suffered death in this country. The individuals who were engaged in the present conspiracy were not taken with their companions, having effected their escape by flying to the woods. They had afterwards come down to the coast, and entered on board the ship in question for the purpose of navigating her to Europe; but in the course of the voyage they had entered into a conspiracy to carry the ship away, an enterprize which, if it succeeded, would have put into their possession property to the amount of 300,000l.

Lord Ellenborough had no doubt that the Learned Counsel on both sides had exercised a very sound discretion, and therefore his Lordship forbore making any observations upon the case, lest it might be supposed to have a bearing which would tend to frustrate the present disposition of the parties. The judgment which had been exercised, he ventured to say, was a discrete one; but, as far as he could collect from the nature of the case, as stated on the record, it appeared to him, that whether the Captain acted legally or illegally, his motives were unimpeachable. It was certainly a very new case, namely, the imprisonment of a man for his own preservation, and that of the crew. It might be open to a good deal of observation, whether, under such circumstances, the Captain was or was not justified in doing what appeared to him to be necessary.

Mr. Gurney said, that what his client complained of was, that he had been put in irons the next day, and committed to Prison, after the mutiny had been suppressed.

Lord Ellenborough— Then the justification goes to the whole imprisonment:

Mr. Scarlett said, he believed that Captain Webster had yielded first to the solicitations of the crew in imprisoning this gentleman, and afterwards continued the confinement, under a notion that the tranquility of the ship depended upon this event.

The jury, under Lord Ellenborough's direction, found a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 50l. and [illegible] certified for a Special Jury.

[*April 18.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, APRIL 26.

LIABILITY OF CARRIERS.

[illegible] v. WILLAN.

This was an action tried before Lord Ellenborough at Guildhall, and was brought to recover the value of a bale of black cloth delivered to the defendant, [illegible] a large proprietor of coaches to Bull and Mouth street, to be conveyed from London to [illegible] which was lost. On the [illegible] the delivery of the cloth was proved by a porter of the plaintiff. This man, on cross-examination, said he was a scholar, but admitted that he had seen a large board fixed up in the defendant's office; what the contents of that board were he did not know, he did not read it. On the part of the defendant it was proved that the board contained a notice to all comers, that the defendant would not be answerable for any parcel above a certain value, unless paid for and described accordingly. Lord Ellenborough held, however, that this was not a sufficient notice to the plaintiff, and a verdict was found for his favour to the full amount of the loss claimed.

The Attorney-General now moved to set this verdict aside upon the ground that the defendant, in giving public notice in his counting-house by a large printed board of the terms upon which he carried on his business, had done all in his power to avoid disappointment on the part of his customers. Unless this was thought sufficient, it would be impossible for him to carry on his business. The party sending the goods might not alone select a fellow who could neither read nor write, but one who added to those qualities, that of being so excessively deaf as not to be able to hear a word that was said.

Lord Ellenborough—If such a fellow was sent as could neither read, write, nor hear, then a fraud ought fairly to be suspected, and the fellow ought to be turned out of the office. I admit that the law on this subject imposes great difficulty on the carrier; but they must only be more careful in doing their business. All difficulty may be obviated by delivering to the party bringing the parcel, a written receipt, on which may be printed a copy of the notice of the contract entered into.

The Attorney-General—I had suggested this before, and the answer I received was, that at the moment the mail was going out, perhaps one hundred persons came with parcels, to whom it would be impossible to give written receipts in the time allowed for the transaction of business.

Lord Ellenborough—They must do their business with less haste, and the public must of consequence accommodate themselves to their rules. The law is imperative that a proof of the notice of the contract to the plaintiff must be adduced, before the carrier can be exonerated from his liability to the loss.—Rule refused.

CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

THE HON. ANNA MARIA FITZMAURICE, COMMONLY CALLED LADY VISCOUNTESS KIRKWALL, AGAINST THE HON. JOHN HAMILTON FITZMAURICE, COMMONLY CALLED LORD VISCOUNT KIRKWALL.

This was a question as to the admissibility of a libel offered on the part of Lady Kirkwall, in a cause of divorce, instituted by her Ladyship against Lord Kirkwall, by reason of alleged adultery.

The libel pleaded, that Lord and Lady Kirkwall were married by special license in August 1802, at Abergelly, in Denbighshire; that they lived together from that time until the year 1809, and had two children. A separation then took place, in consequence of some unhappy differences which had arisen between them, and her Ladyship has since resided in various places at the west end of the town, apart from his Lordship. The libel farther pleaded, that in the beginning of the year 1814, Lord Kirkwall formed a criminal intercourse with a woman of the name of Taylor, or Hankin, who lived in lodgings in Park-place, Grosvenor-square; and that he from that time became in the habit of visiting her there for criminal purposes. The libel then charged various acts of adultery to have been committed by them at those and other lodgings; and farther pleaded, that his Lordship, about the same time, formed a similar connection with a married woman of the name of Webb, then residing with her husband; that he afterwards lived with her in various lodgings, and still continues to do so at lodgings in Margaret-street, Cavendish square; and it charged adultery, between them at all those places.

After hearing Dr. Arnold and Dr. Burnaby in opposition to the admissibility of the libel, and Dr. Swaby, and Dr. Lushington in reply,

Sir Wm. Scott stated the facts pleaded, and admitted the libel to proof.

[*April 28.*

CRITICAL NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Within the month, (March) two publications have appeared of a singular and interesting description; viz. the Journal kept by the Duchess d'Angouleme during the imprisonment in the Temple of Louis the Sixteenth and his family—and M. Santini's Appeal to the British People on the unparalleled treatment his sovereign, Napoleon, has endured, and endures, on the rock to which he has been banished by his *magnanimous* enemies. The first of these publications unfolds scenes which are revolting to the feelings of every person susceptible of compassion for misfortune, and disgraceful to the government that permitted them to take place: it should, however, be observed, that the book is by some deemed apocryphal, and supposed to be an artifice to create for the Bourbons a sentiment of kindness, the existence of which their past conduct will, we sincerely hope, utterly prevent. But M. Santini's narrative—we trust that, ere this, it has been perused from one extremity of the island to the other—is *not* apocryphal; and the sensations it is calculated to excite in the bosom of every patriotic Englishman, are those of shame and sickening disgust. Having deemed it proper to preserve the whole in our department of *Public Affairs*, the further expression of our opinion is unnecessary.

The popularity of the pamphlet of M. Santini suggested to some unworthy scribbler the execution of a gross imposture, under the title of "*Manuscrit venue de St. Helene d'une Maniere Inconnue.*" This work may, for a few days, be taken for a sketch of the life of Napoleon by himself—but the fraud will be apparent as soon as the reader discovers the tenderness with which the hero is made to speak of the great criminals, by whom he has been opposed; and by the admissions which are drawn from him whenever he is made to speak of any circumstances which malice has imputed to him as crimes. In a word, the work appears without a single title to credit, and is defective in all those circumstancial facts which would secure it from the charge of forgery. It has long been known that Napoleon meditates a History of his Public Life, and perhaps this attempt has been made to abuse the public curiosity, with a view to baffle it, whenever the genuine performance appears. But, after all, it may be a mere [illegible] to pick the pockets of the credulous; [illegible] that respect, it may for a short time be [illegible] We have heard it ascribed to a certain [illegible] and the project and the performance appear to [illegible] on a par with his talents. It contains no novelty in matter of fact, and no reasoning beyond what could easily be [illegible] by any French emigrant, or any partizan of the British ministry.

We are reminded of the literary pleasures of our youth in the appearance of *a third volume of Mr. d'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature.* We remember no work, since their first appear-

ance, that has gratified our palate in an equal degree. They did not consist of sirloin and plum-pudding, but they presented a feast of sweetmeats and delicacies, derived from all seasons and countries, which were capable of gratifying a literary epicure. The present volume sparkles less with that vivacity of manner, which, in his former works, has sometimes been ascribed to the author as a fault;—in this feature he seems to have corrected himself, while, in his discrimination of subjects, he has been quite as happy as in his former volumes. His entire table of contents is, in truth, a list of curiosities, and no book ever answered better to its pretensions. The Historical Essay on Pantomimical Characters, on Charles the First and his Queen, and on Licensers of the Press, are peculiarly pleasing and original; the Anecdotes of Audley the Miser, of Felton, and of Te and Coffee, are rare and curious; and the defences of Defoe, and of the partizans of Mary Stuart, are just and generous; while every article is marked by the good taste of its criticisms, by the propriety of its selection, and by the purity and elegance of its style. Mr. d' Israeli has had many imitators, and he must expect to see many others, but he will have few rivals in this walk of literature.

Since the publication of our last, another number of the EDINBURGH REVIEW has appeared, the contents of which are superior in interest to those which usually distinguish even that eminent critical journal. We grant, and with gladness, that very frequently the Edinburgh Reviewers render their high-toned compositions the vehicles of political instruction; and that the work, whose title is placed at the head of their longest article, merely serves as the motto to an essay of dissertation on some important point of domestic policy, or luminous exposition of some great moral principle: this, we say, meets with our most cordial approbation, though it be a privilege, we confess, whose indiscriminate exercise would introduce into the channels of political discussion a flood of folly and malice, that would either entirely sweep away the land-marks of legitimate argumentation, or drown, in the noise of its vulgar fury, the gentler sounds of philosophical debate. The conduct of the Edinburgh Reviewers has, with unconscionable presumption, been imitated by the writers of a quarterly *brochure*, which, we are told, has been established with the ridiculous hope of rivaling the powerful and brilliant composition, and bearing down the sound moral and political spirit of the Northern Journal. Between the two publications there is this essential difference, besides others which we have neither time nor space to notice; viz, the writers in the Edinburgh Review prove, by their eloquence, that their journal is conducted by the ablest heads, and, by their principles, that its morality is that to which the best hearts will ever beat in harmonious sympathy; while its *soi-disant* rival is at once deficient in every quality of literary excellence, and devoted to the slavish support of principles, whose noxious and criminal tendency it is to subvert the broad bases of social and political integrity.

Monthly Magazine,—for April.

THE ENGLISH LADIES.

The following article, from a Parisian Journal, is a Review of a Book published at Paris, called "*Six Months at London*," being the sequel of a work entitled "*A Fortnight in London at the end* of 1815;" by the same author.

We have already made acquaintance with the author of the work we now announce. His brief residence of a fortnight in London furnished him with observations which he published in France, and which were read with great interest. It is probable that this first success induced him to hope for a second; and it is equally probable that, that expectation will not be disappointed. There are few works more eagerly sought for than travels in general, and particularly travels in England. The difficulty of communication which existed for fifteen years, has rendered the French people and the English people almost ignorant of one another. National antipathies were mutually strengthened, and they scarcely begin to diminish. Many persons still look on an Englishman as a man always prepared to knock another down with his fist, or to lead his wife to market with a halter round her neck. On their side, a citizen of London is pleased to believe that we resemble the caricatures that are offered to his admiration, and in which the French are represented as a kind of monkies, coifed *à l' oiseau royal*, with a long queue which batters his loins, and a rapier designed to prick frogs. The same caricatures are reproduced in the London theatres, to the great entertainment of the mob who fill the galleries; and who from the height of their filthy Olympus preside over the stage, and strike with thunder at their pleasure the pieces and the authors.

Nothing can be more absurd and more unjust than those feelings of hate and contempt that divide nations which the great interests of humanity ought to approximate to each other. These unreflecting dislikes slacken the progress of civilization, by giving a patriotic character to absurd prejudices, by rendering more difficult the interchange of sound notions, and by preventing the establishment of a durable peace, founded on the mutual esteem of the two people. The only rivalry now permitted between them, is that noble emulation which may advance them in the career of the arts and of genius. It is to these pacific triumphs they ought henceforth to aspire, on pain of still bearing the degrading yoke of ignorance and barbarity.

It is therefore just and useful to give a favourable reception to travellers free from prejudices, who by no means seek in their writings to irritate national enmity; who observe with attention, judge with impartiality, and recount without exaggeration. Harmless wit may embellish their productions, but it will never sparkle at the expence of truth.

The author of "Six Months at London" is not a very profound observer, but he is faithful. He sees cursorily, but his view is sufficiently clear. He seeks to amuse, rather than to instruct; nevertheless he instructs sometimes, and does not always amuse. Many things are to be met with in his book which are already known, but which it is not unpleasing again to find. He has thrown the glance of an amateur upon the women. The details into which he has entered with respect to them seem to me to be the result of observation followed up, and of repeated experience. [illegible] which he expatiates with complacency. I will add, to make use of a romantic expression, that he is faithful to the worship of memory, and that he prefers the graces of our Parisian ladies, to all the charms of the most richly decked English. He has expressed this preference in terms rather too lofty, of which any one will be convinced who reads the following passage:—

"Let us leave the handsomest of the Syrens of the Thames to deck herself in her most splendid attire, in which riches and elegance, art and nature combine to embellish her; she will always neglect *la nuptiale robe*, without which she can never be admitted to the banquet of the Graces, that charm which cannot be described, which crowns all the rest, and which is the peculiar attraction of the nymphs of the Seine, *la tournure*."

The recollection of the nymphs of the Seine, and of their *tournure*, does not prevent the author from confessing that there are many pretty and amiable women in England; but he wishes that they would take the trouble to walk with a little more grace, and to hold in a better style their arms, "which seem" he observes, "as if they were two pendulums alternately set in motion."

The English women paint red and white. This last cosmetic is within the reach of every body, "It is with the powder with which they at other times adorn their hair," adds our traveller, "that they cover their faces, their necks, their breasts, and that part of their arms which they expose; so that they are powdered all over like the tarts that are sold at our confectioners. This kind of paint, they say, has the advantage of not spoiling the skin, like the various kinds of white that are used for a similar purpose. But it is not without its inconveniences: and here is a proof of it. I found myself, in coming out of the Opera, near a lady who had made use of this cosmetic, which could not have been discovered by any one not previously informed of it. Unluckily, it rained very smartly; and it was necessary that she should cross the pavement to get to her carriage; for in no part of London can that be done under cover. In spite of an umbrella, with which her footman endeavoured to protect her, several drops of rain fell on her figure, and on her arms, and little rivulets of a whitish colour farrowed the wrinkles which changed the countenance of a Psyche into that of a Sibyl.

Our traveller is nevertheless, very circumspect in speaking of the English women. He does not think that they are more fickle than the French, and from several resemblances, particularly that of their inclination for fashions, and the toilette, he establishes between them a very curious approximation of character. There are women in London, as at Paris, who disdain servilely to follow the prevailing fashions, who never imitate others, and themselves serve for models. He one day saw, in one of the second boxes at the Opera, a woman of this sort, whose head-dress he thus describes:—

"Her forehead, of a dazzling fairness, on which there was only a single twisted lock of black hair on each side, was sunk into a very pale rose-coloured satin-hat, of a shape extremely high, and without edging, ribbands, flowers, or any ornament. Large white plumes, springing from the top surrounded every part and their ends, tinged of an azure blue, fell negligently all round the outside of the hat. It was indispensable that she should be as beautiful as she was to venture on such a head-dress. I learned that this lady enjoyed the privilege of giving the *ton* to the best society in London. She was no doubt making the experiment of a new [illegible] that she was desirous of introducing."

[illegible] not long since the English women abandoned the use of pockets, and it has been remarked since that epoch, that the demands for divorce, and that scandalous trials between married people have become more frequent. For my part, I have always regretted the abandonment of that usage. It gave to the mothers of families a certain matronly air, by which they were advantageously distinguished, The sight of those respectable pockets has repressed many an audacious desire, and has saved from many an insult the husbands of France, as well as those of England. At the present day, the mothers of families clothe themselves with as much care and taste as young girls. The absence of pockets permits them to exhibit to advantage figures which were formerly hidden under those vast panniers so favourable to modesty, and exposes them to continually renewing dangers. If we would mend our manners, we must not only burn the works of Rousseau and Voltaire, but we must replace with honour pockets and panniers.

Our traveller declares, that Cachemire shawls are in much more common use in England than in France.—"The women clothe themselves with them," he says, "in different manners. Some *elegantes* display them in their full size, so that they fall down to their heels."

I apprehend that the author, in comparing the number of Cachemire shawls that are to be seen in the two countries, has made a false calculation. I can with difficulty believe that they are more common in London than in Paris. It appears to me that in the latter town they are continually augmenting to the view. They have inundated the she-citizens, and there is not a wife of an Attorney, of an Advocate, or of a Physician, who would not think herself unfortunate, if, when she walked in the Luxembourg, or in the Thuilleries, a Cachemire shawl did not float about her shoulders, or hang negligently over her arm. I suspect that our traveller was desirous to pay a compliment to the good sense of French women, and this patriotic feeling deserves all our indulgence.

The English women love nice bits much more than French women do. Here is the proof of it. "Never (says our traveller) have I passed between noon and four o'clock, those shops of pastry and confectionary, of which the number in London is so considerable (uniting the two descriptions of trade), without seeing in them several handsome women regaling themselves with creams, jellies, comfits, custards, and tarts, of which the variety, I fancy, is still greater than at Paris. I have even seen fruits which have been preserved in brandy, enter more than one pretty mouth.

There is one point on which our fair neighbours across the channel at least equal the French women. It is in education. "Almost all the women (observes our author) know French and Italian; and speak those languages infinitely better than their husbands; to which some of them join Spanish and Portuguese. They successfully cultivate agreeable talents. They have great literary knowledge, and some of them are not strangers to sciences with which the fair sex in other countries are unacquainted even in name. In short, when you have the good fortune to be admitted into the familiar society of an English woman, which is not very easy for a foreigner, you are quite surprised at the amiable and solid qualities that you discover in her."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

At a time when the country is without foreign trade, when the manufactories are rotting, the manufacturers starving, agriculture stagnant, landlords without rents, and traders and farmers in a state of bankruptcy, it has puzzled many persons that the three per cent, consols should have risen from 62 to 70.

This phenomenon, as well as another fact, that money was never more plentiful than it has been in the money-market during this winter, merits observation and explanation; particularly as the minister has thought proper, empirically and insolently, to ascribe the rise in the funds to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus!

The truth is, that for many months past this country has laboured under a disease analogous to that of APOPLEXY in the human frame.

The taxes raised over the empire have accumulated in London, (the head,) among the bankers and money-jobbers, who have received, within the year, of the fifty-eight millions paid by the people, above forty-five in the interest of the war-debts.

During the unhappy continuance of the wars, these persons used to re-lend the sums thus received to government, to defray the cost of the war for the subsequent year; and the government used to circulate the amounts of the said loans in the purchase of the materials of war, in all the manufacturing and provisioning districts.

But during the past year, the people have had the same amounts to pay, or, in other words, they have been equally drained by tax-gatherers; while those who have received the amount of the taxes have not, through the usual channel of new loans, had the power of returning the collected sums into general circulation.

For, the money-jobbers, the misers, and the Jews of all religions, who, for twenty-five years, have been accumulating wealth by means of the improvidence of government, are not a description of persons who return the interest of their heavy mortgage into circulation by their personal expences; but, when received by them, it is allowed to accumulate in the hands of bankers to be laid out in any valid securities that enable them to encrease the capital.

These securities have usually, in this generation, been the public loans, at 5 or 6 per cent.; next to these, Exchequer Bills, at 3½d per day per 100*l.*; and lastly, good commercial bills, bearing 5 per cent. interest. Recently, however, there have been no loans to carry on wars, and no commercial bills in a country where there has been no commerce; the only resource therefore of the money-jobber has been the purchase of Exchequer Bills. The minister aware of this circumstance, reduced his Exchequer Bills last winter from 3½d. per day, or 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per cent. interest, to 3*d.* or 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; but finding that, even at this low rate of interest, they still bore a premium, he has now wisely reduced them to 2½d. per day, or 3*l.* 16*s.* per cent. interest.

Owing, however, to the deficiency of commercial bills, for which 5 per cent. can still be obtained, and to the prospect that no loans will be made in time of peace, these Exchequer Bills, at 3*l.* 16*s.* per cent. have been sought after; and from this circumstance arises the increased nominal price of the funds, or the equivalent lowering of interest in other species of public securities.

The 3 per cents, when at 60 pay 5 per cent. to the holder of every centum; at 70 they pay 4*l.* 5*s.*, at 75 they yield 4*l.*; and at 79 but 3*l.* 16*s.* Hence, a man would be insane who had spare capital to lay out, if he bought Exchequer Bills, yielding 3*l.* 16*s.* per cent. while, at the same time, he could buy 3 per cents. at less than 79; for the 3 per cents. to be at par with Exchequer Bills, at 2½ per day, or 3*l.* 16*s.* per annum, ought to be at 79; the securities and the facilities of both species of investment being either exactly or nearly the same.

It follows, therefore, that, where the government lowered the interest on Exchequer Bills to 3*l.* 16*s.* per cent. per annum, all other government-securities instantly had a tendency to arrive at the same standard; and, if it were to lower Exchequer Bills down to 3 per cent., in that case, the 3 per cent. consols must approximate the price of 100*l.* It seems, therefore, within a certain limit, to be in the power of government, by varying the interest of Exchequer Bills, other circumstances being the same, to vary the price of other public securities, and of money at pleasure.

To this principle, which has lately been acted on, and to the quantity of unemployed capital, is to be referred the recent nominal rise in the monied value of the war-debts of the nation. That rise is a sign of the cheapness of money, owing to the want of trade, and to the inability otherwise to employ capital; and its proximate cause was the diminution of the interest on Exchequer Bills from 3½*d.* to 3*d.*, and from 3*d.* to 2½*d.*, per day.

Let it, however, be remarked, that the diminished power of money operates in its turn against the accumulation of the Sinking Fund; and that, when the 3 per cents. are at 60 the commissioners, with every 240*l.* can buy 400, or 12*l.* per cent. of interest; whereas, at 80, with the same 240*l.*, they can buy but 300, or 9*l.* interest.

There is, notwithstanding, this consolation, that, as long as traders can outbid government, and give 5 per cent. on fair security, the capitals of trade will be advantageously augmented, and trade thereby relieved from some of the depression which it has suffered from want of capital, during the long period in which it has been outbid by government on public securities.

It may also be hoped that money will soon be obtainable on the mortgage of land, and thus agriculture be again re-provided with the necessary capital; unless the twenty-four shillings per acre, now to be paid by the land for the interest of the public mortgage, and for the maintenance of the poor, does not so operate as to render land an inadequate security till the public mortgage has been reduced.

At any rate, the lowering the interest of money vested in public securities promises relief to the country, by diverting capital to trade and agriculture: but the consequent effect on the price of the funds, is the mere result of the process of averaging, which necessarily takes place among the various descriptions of government-securities.

Nothing can be more necessary than that the interest of public securities should always be less than the lawful interest allowed to be taken on private securities. This principle ought to be steadily kept in view, otherwise the better security of governments destroys the competition of private speculations, and extinguishes all commercial and agricultural enterprize. No other public policy or legal change is necessary. To allow a competition of interest among the infinite variety of private securities, would be to place industry in the hands of those who have no conscience, and who are governed by no moral principle. A competition with the *very same* security might be innoxious; but a competition with varying and different securities would soon be a means of ruining industry, and of transferring all the stocks of the country into the hands of rapacious and avaricious capitalists.

☞ *See Supplement.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE,

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 10th September, 1817.

ART. IX.—*Letters, written by the Right Honourable Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, to Arthur Charles Stanhope, Esq. relative to the Education of his Lordship's Godson, Philip, the late Earl.* 8vo. pp. 196. London, Colburn, 1817.

GRAY, in a letter to Wharton in 1763, notices a celebrated production of the most ingenious and persuasive writer of the age: "I doubt not," he says, "but you have read Rousseau's Emile; every body that has children should read it more than once: for though it abounds with his usual glorious absurdities, though his general scheme of education be as impracticable chimera—yet there are a thousand lights struck out, a thousand important truths better expressed than ever they were before, that may be of service to the wisest man. Particularly, I think he has observed children with more attention, and knows their mearing, and the workings of their little passions, better than any other writer."

We are not to expect a work of this kind in the little volume before us, but it contains the sentiments of an affectionate relative at an advanced age, towards a boy scarcely advanced beyond infancy, and all the common sentiments of a sound understanding, as applied to the conduct of education at this early period of life.

The letters universally known, written by the same nobleman to his natural son Philip Stanhope, were first published in two volumes, quarto, in the year 1774, and were dated from about June 1738, to October 1768, when the death of the son closed the correspondence. The present letters to his Lordship's godson, who succeeded to his titles, commence in September 1759, and terminate in June 1767; and so far, it will be observed, they are contemporaneous with those which were written to the former. We notice this circumstance, because, at the same time the author was composing the most discreet instructions for the education of the latter, he was recommending the most dangerous and immoral principles and practice to the former; yet in both, no doubt can be entertained, that he was actuated by the warmest affection; so that we can only look with regret on that state of mental perversion to which the writer was subject.

Severe things have been said on Lord Chesterfield. Johnson, who had some cause for irritation, and who without such an impulse was often prodigal of his acrimony, observes of his Letters to his Son, that they inculcate "the morals of a strumpet, and the manners of a dancing-master." Mary Wolstonecraft, who charges Rousseau with celebrating barbarism, and uttering the apotheosis of the savage virtues, is not sparing of the peer, and insists, that a libertine is a saint compared with "this cold-hearted rascal;" but while she denominates his system very properly, an immoral one, and represents his correspondence in some respects as frivolous, she admits that it contains useful and shrewd remarks, and is instructive in the art of acquiring an early knowledge of the world. It must be acknowledged, that the reputation of his Lordship suffered much and deservedly, in consequence of the industry of those who undertook this posthumous publication; but he was by no means destitute of virtuous qualities, which occasionally gave force and character equally to the politeness of his manners, the brilliancy of his wit, and the eloquence of his harangues. He was a man both of pleasure and business, but he never suffered the attractions of the former to encroach on the duties of the latter. He twice discharged the functions of ambassador in Holland, was Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, and in England filled the offices of Secretary of State and Lord High Steward of the Household. For thirteen years he was uniform in adhering to his party, which was that of the Prince of Wales, and nothing could induce him to abandon it, although his relation, General Stanhope, who was at the close of this period in the zenith of power, had the best means and the best inclination to gratify his utmost ambition.

It is a little remarkable, that the discountenance he received, originated in a mistake which it might be expected he, of all other men, from his knowledge of character, would be least likely to commit: he paid his court to Lady Suffolk, the mistress of George the Second, instead of shewing that respect to the Queen; not having had sufficient address to discover, that while to the former were devoted the passions of the King, for the latter were entertained by his Majesty the greatest esteem, and the most profound reverence; and any disregard shewn to her by the nobility in his service, would be visited with the most severe marks of his displeasure. We shall only add, that his transactions in Holland shewed him to be an able negociator; that in Ireland he conducted himself with integrity, vigour, and sound policy, and conciliated the affections of the people; and that he would have died beloved and revered, from the impracticability of discovering the motives of the human mind under ordinary circumstances, had not his officious friends undermined and destroyed his reputation, by exposing the secret windings of his intrigue and vanity in the publication of his letters to his son. This correspondence proves that he was a man with whom the applause of mankind was the governing principle: and that he was not, on common occasions, scrupulous about the means by which this darling object of his pursuit could be acquired.

When his Lordship retired from public life, he was anxious to become as distinguished in literature as he had been in politics, and he affected to be the patron of men of science and erudition. An anecdote with regard to him, we have had occasion to mention in our review of a posthumous publication of Dr. Johnson's, by which it appears, that although Lord Chesterfield was desirous of the name of being the patron of letters, he was not disposed to pay dearly for it; but dearly he did pay for his neglect, since the reproof of the lexicographer has never been, and will never be forgotten. "The notice," says the Doctor, "which you have been pleased to take of me, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed, 'til I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it: 'til I am solitary, and cannot impart it; 'til I am known, and do not want it."

After the death of his son, this nobleman fell into a state of despondency, being destitute of the only effectual support under decay and pain, and he fell a sacrifice to his accumulated infirmities, augmented by that, which of them all is the most unmanageable—old age.

But it is time that we should advert more directly to the letters respecting his godson, who certainly had much occasion for advice, as he was placed under the influence and authority of three instructors, with each of whom he was in great danger of the most mischievous effects on his moral habits. One, we are told in the preface, was M. Robert, a dissipated Frenchman, who kept an academy at Marybone: another was Cuthbert Shaw, an indifferent poet, who had been a strolling player, and had formed all the vicious habits to which in such a walk of the profession he was exposed; the third was Dr. Dodd, whose history and unhappy end are well known. The impatient divine soon began to build high expectations of preferment, in consequence of having this pupil the heir apparent to the titles and states of the earldom, under his superintendence; and on the occasion of soliciting the interest of his Lordship for some benefice, he received an answer which does credit to the feelings of the writer.

"SIR, *Blackheath July* 19*th* 1766.

"I will not begin this letter with the common-place expression of 'I should be very glad to serve you, were I able,' which is much oftener a civil denial than a pledge of services really intended to be performed: but I hope that you will give a juster and more favourable interpretation to the assurance of my good wishes for you, however unavailing. As for any direct application from me to the King, it is utterly impossible. I have made my court but once to him since he came to the crown, and that was in the first week; since when I have never seen his face, and probably he has never heard my name. Moreover, it would be wholly useless to you, for reasons which I will tell you when I have the pleasure to see you next. If you think that my writing to Lord Hertford in your behalf, can be of any service to you, (which I do not think it can,) I shall very readily do it; and if the Duke of Newcastle should retain the ecclesiastical department, I will apply to him, and not without some hopes of success; but further this deponent saith not because further is not in his power.

"I am, with great truth and esteem,

"SIR,

"Your most faithful humble servant,

CHESTERFIELD."

The genuine sentiments of Lord Chesterfield on women and marriage may perhaps be as accurately collected from the following letter, as from any that could be produced.

12th October, 1765.

"In answer to that part of your last letter, in which you desire my opinion concerning your third marriage, I must first tell you, that in matters of religion and matrimony I never give any advice; because I will not have any body's torments in this world or the next laid to my charge. You say, that you find yourself lonely and melancholick at Mansfield, and I believe it: but then the point for your mature consideration is, whether it is not better to be alone than in bad company; which may very probably be your case with a wife. I may possibly be in the wrong, but I tell you very sincerely, with all due regard to the sex, that I never thought a woman good company for a man tête-a-tête, unless for one purpose, which, I presume, is not yours now. You had singular good fortune with your last wife, who has left you two fine children, which are as many as any prudent man would desire. And how would you provide for more? Suppose you should have five or six, what could you do with them? You have sometimes expressed concern about leaving your daughter a reasonable fortune: then what must be your anxiety, if to Miss Margaret, now existing, you should add a Miss Mary, a Miss Betty, a Miss Dolly, &c.; not to mention a Master Ferdinando, a Master Arthur, &c. My brother gave me exactly the same reasons that you do for marrying his third wife. He was weary of being alone, and had by God's good providence found out a young woman of a retired disposition, and who had been bred up prudently under an old grandmother in the country; she hated and dreaded a London life, and chose to amuse herself at home with her books, her drawings, and her music. How this fine prospect turned out, I need not tell you. It turned out well, however, for my boy. Notwithstanding all these objections, I made your proposal to my sister and her girl, because you desired it. But it would not do: for they considered that her fortune, which is no great one, joined to yours, which is no great one neither, would not be sufficient for you both, even should you have no children: but if you should have any, which is the most probable side of the question, they could not have a decent provision. And that is true. Moreover, she has always led a town life, and cannot bear the thoughts of living in the country, even in summer. Upon the whole, you will marry or not marry, as you think best: but, to take a wife, merely as an agreeable and rational companion, will commonly be found to be a great mistake. Shakspeare seems to be a good deal of my opinion, when he allows them only this department—

'*To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer*.'

I am just now come to town to settle for the winter, except an excursion to Bath. I shall see my boy on Monday or Tuesday next, and I am apt to think that we shall be very glad to meet. I shall now soon know what to trust to with Mr. Dodd." (*Critical Review.*)

FRENCH LITERATURE.

Among the works lately published in France, which have a particular interest for the English reader, we may mention an octavo volume of little more than 200 pages, entitled "The Plot of Arnold and Sir Henry Clinton against the United States of America, and against General Washington, in September, 1780." Though the United States have been independent now for above thirty years, many of the details, both civil and military, of that memorable revolution, are not known with sufficient precision. Even the defection of Arnold is but vaguely related in the memoirs of those times, not excepting the voluminous Life of Washington, by Mr. J. Marshall. This volume, though published after so long an interval, is the more deserving of attention, because it is written by a nobleman of high character, who had the best means of obtaining authentic information. The author, though he has not affixed his name, is known to be Count Barbé Marbois, Peer of France, who was Secretary to the French Legation in the United States, in the latter year of the war. To the volume is prefixed a preliminary discourse on the United States; and notes, some of which are highly interesting, are annexed to it. Though many readers will probably think the author too partial to the Americans, the work will be read with deep interest by all who prize the important results, even now dimly seen through the veil of futurity, which must be raised by the further progress of the rising [illegible] republic.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D CRUZ, IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE LANE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017